

# STEAMSHIP SIBERIA WRECKED ON FORMOSA COAST

## Passengers and Crew of American Liner Number Over 600 Souls

### Espee Opposes Unscrambling and Divorce of the Central

(By Associated Press.)

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 1.—The Southern Pacific company filed today in the United States district court in its answer to the government suit to divorce the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific. The answer, after specifically denying all allegations that the Sherman anti-trust law has been violated, points out not only that the two lines were originally built, operated and developed as one road, but that, as far back as 1898, the United States government itself practically recognized the combination as wholesome.

It asserts that in the joint operation of these lines, through trains have been run by the most direct or convenient route without reference to their ownership, and that any separation of the Central Pacific lines from those of the Southern Pacific cannot now be had without detriment to both properties, and without impairing and inconveniencing the public service and the communities through which the lines pass.

#### Historical Resume.

In a brief historical resume, the answer declares:

1st. That the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad company were built as extensions and connections of the lines of the Central Pacific Railroad company and by the same stockholders.

2nd. That, as the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad company were completed, they were directly leased to the Central Pacific to be operated within its lines.

3rd. That, on April 1, 1885, the Southern Pacific Railroad company, to simplify the organization, took over, under lease for 99 years, all the lines of both Central Pacific and Southern Pacific, and has since managed and developed them as one property, considering only efficiency of service to the public, without regard to corporate properties, such as terminals and branches.

4th. That, relying on the terms under which the Central Pacific's debt to the government of \$58,000,000 was settled in 1898, the Southern Pacific company undertook heavy financial obligations, not only guaranteeing payment of this debt, but also guaranteeing the \$100,000,000 4 per cent mortgage bond issue of the Central Pacific. In this connection, it is contended that the government could not consistently and with justice have accepted this settlement, of which it did have full knowledge as party thereto, if the arrangement involved a relation between the roads contrary to public policy.

#### Supreme Court.

5th. That, even as late as 1912, in the recent so-called Harriman merger suit, when the United States supreme court ordered the dissolution of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific, the court, the highest tribunal in the land, found no reason to disturb the relations between the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific. The supreme court ordered the dissolution of the Union from the Southern Pacific, but as to the Central-Pacific relations, said: "We find no reason to disturb the action of the court below." The court below had declined to disturb the Central-Pacific relations, although the facts concerning it were at the time brought out.

Commenting on the fact that the lines were in one ownership and management and developed as one property, the early part of the answer the Southern Pacific Railroad company except through Central Pacific lines. At important points the entire title to valuable terminal properties was taken and held in the name of the Central Pacific Railroad company. At other points the titles to terminal property were held by the Southern Pacific Railroad company.

#### Matter of Injury.

Any separation of the Central Pacific lines from the Southern Pacific lines, it is asserted, cannot now be had except with great detriment and injury.

The answer further sets forth the granting by the government of subsidy of the treasury and the interior and the attorney-general constitute a commission with full power to settle this indebtedness by agreement between them and the railroads involved and with the written approval of the president of the United States.

The answer alleges:

It was well understood by the congress at the time of the passage of this law that the said indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the United States government amounted to at least \$58,000,000 and, according, therefore, to the terms of said law, the Central Pacific Railroad company was required to pay during each of the ten years allowed for the payment of said debt the sum of \$5,800,000 per annum.

"This sum exceeded many times over any possible net earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad company that could be applied to the payment of this debt, and it cannot be questioned that the congress intended and understood that this debt could only be paid by the employment of the credit and resources of the Southern Pacific company, and that compliance with the prescribed terms of the settlement necessarily involved participation therein by the Southern Pacific company, and the only motive or consideration which could induce the said Southern Pacific company to participate in the payment of the Central Pacific Railroad company's debt to the government was the existence of the aforesaid relations between it and that company and its desire to continue such relations and to make permanent its control of that part of its system.

#### Paying Off Indebtedness.

"The defendants, therefore, allege that the congress at the time it enacted the said law of July 7, 1898, contemplated and expected such participation by the Southern Pacific company in the settlement provided for and had full power to arrange for such security for the payment of said indebtedness as to said commission might seem expedient."

The commission created by congress under the authority of this act made an agreement with the Central Pacific Railroad company for payment of this debt in twenty semi-annual installments.

Copies of the agreement and memoranda were given the widest publicity, so that not only the private parties interested, but the president of the United States and all government officials, including members of congress, were given the widest publicity.

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### Americans Going Back to Mexico

(By Associated Press.)

DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 1.—One hundred Americans and other foreign refugees from Mexico have returned to their homes in Mexico, satisfied all danger is passed. They go to the mines at Pilares, Nacozari, and El Tigre, under assurances of full protection from Carranza.

### TEDDY WORE OUT NATIVE HUNTERS IN THE JUNGLE

#### ADVANCE INFORMATION FROM THE EXPEDITION UP THE AMAZON.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 1.—Anthony Fiala, explorer, in charge of the Roosevelt expedition to Brazil, has arrived from Rio Janeiro. He told of a 400-mile cross-country trip on horseback. In places the undergrowth was so dense it had to be cut away with knives. He said Roosevelt outwalked the natives on his hunting trip. Once he returned to camp carrying his native's guns.

### CHINESE DOCTOR IS HELD IN JAIL

#### ARRESTED FOR PRACTICING WITHOUT LICENSE FROM THE STATE

William Got, a Chinese herbalist, was arrested late yesterday afternoon on a warrant from Justice Dunne for practicing medicine without a license and, in default of bond for \$200 the Chinese was sent to jail to await a hearing.

The arrest was due to the death of Jasper Miller who, according to the verdict of a coroner's jury, died from natural causes. Got attended Miller, but his name would not be accepted on a death certificate, as he had no authority to practice. As soon as this fact was established by the jury, a warrant was issued. The jurors were: Sam Fox, Paul Whaley, Tom O'Neill, John Feland, William Sawle and J. J. Hill.

The remains of Miller will be shipped this morning by express to Williams, Colusa county, California. Services will be conducted at the undertaking parlors this evening at 7:30, when Rev. J. M. Swander will officiate.

### APRIL WAS MONTH OF CONTRADICTIONS

#### WARMEST YET LESS SUNSHINE THAN IN A PERIOD OF SIX YEARS.

The month just ended was the warmest April since 1908, according to the records of J. C. Piercy, the weather observer. At the same time it had the lowest percentage of sunshine with a deficiency of 26 per cent or an average of 78 per cent. Humidity was greater than normal by eight degrees or 39 per cent. The number of clear days was only nine, compared with 15 for normal months and eight cloudy days are recorded, where the number seldom goes above two. The highest temperature was 73 on the 14th and the lowest 29 on the 17th. Mean for the month is 47. The precipitation was .59 of an inch. Precipitation for other years ranged as follows: 1907, .22; 1908, .38; 1909, .06; 1910, .01; 1911, .53; 1912, .58; 1913, .49. Normal for the month is 1.28 inches. The deficiency in moisture since September 1, 1913, is 3.33 inches.

It seems that Kermit will have to get married without the colonel. Perhaps he is rather pleased than otherwise because now he will be leading man at his own wedding.—Charleston News and Courier.

## RUNS ASHORE ON AN ISLAND BRITISH AND JAPANESE CRUISERS RUSH TO PROTECT FROM PIRATES

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, May 1.—A Nagasaki dispatch reports the Pacific mail steamer Siberia sinking off the island of Formosa. The boat carried eighty saloon passengers, among them Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the governor-general of the Philippines. She left San Francisco April 7th for Manila via Hong Kong and left Hong Kong Wednesday.

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, May 1.—Wireless calls for assistance from the Pacific mail steamer Siberia, heard on the Japanese coast, indicated she was in grave peril off the coast of Formosa. A dispatch from Formosa hints that Chinese pirates may have had something to do with the disaster. The first message said vessel "sinking." A later message said "ashore."

The Siberia communicated her distress by wireless to the steamship Minnesota and the British cruiser Minotaur. Late reports said the Minotaur had reached the scene.

Another passenger in addition to Mrs. Harrison was Mrs. John Bon-

lers, wife of the new British consul at Manila.

The Siberia left Nagasaki for Manila April 29 with a passenger list of 71 in the first cabin, about 50 in the second and 400 in the steerage. Many of the latter were Chinese. The vessel was commanded by Captain Zeeder and carried a crew of 200. George Egan, governor of Batina province in the Philippines, also was a passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The Pacific mail issued a statement based on later advices that the Siberia is ashore on Samasans island, twenty miles off the southeast coast of Formosa. British and Japanese cruisers have gone to her assistance.

## Mexicans Content With New Conditions

(By Associated Press.)

VERA CRUZ, May 1.—With the occupation of Vera Cruz by American soldiers under General Funston accomplished, and the return to their vessels of sailors and marines, questions of the future are now engaging the attention of American refugees and Mexican business men. The future policy of the Washington administration was debated with much interest. If convinced the flag will float over the city until tranquility is restored in the republic, it is virtually certain that Mexicans here will give their heartiest support to American civil government. They admit they are enjoying greater freedom, more personal liberty, and a larger measure of prosperity owing to the influx of American money than they have known for years.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The state department has exerted every means to secure information on the report that Dr. Edward Ryan, of the American red cross, is held in Mexico, and sentenced to execution. Military authorities at Vera Cruz are asked for details and also consuls.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—After receiving a message said to come from Huerta, the South American envoys seeking to mediate in the Mexican crisis entered the conference with more apparent confidence than ever that their work would succeed. Brazilian, Argentine and Chilean diplomats are working on the proposal of mediation to be submitted to the United States, and Huerta, the latter having consented to an armistice. Representatives of the constitutionalists here insisted that Carranza's acceptance of the principle would not be followed by acceptance of the armistice. They insisted that the internal dispute in Mexico is not to be included in the negotiations if a cessation of hostilities is insisted upon.

## MINE OPERATORS PROMISE 60 PER CENT IF CITIZENS CONTRIBUTE THE BALANCE

A business men's committee comprising Henry Schmidt, R. P. Stenson, Ralph Hussey, J. C. Crumley, Thomas J. Lynch, J. M. G'foyle, Rott Govan, W. Weisbar and P. S. Booth met at the office of J. G. Crumley last evening.

Mr. Roger P. Stenson was made chairman and the business of forming the new organization was taken up.

The name "Tonopah Board of Trade" was chosen and the articles of association were handed to Attorney Frank Pittman for preparation, so the institution could begin its legal existence at once. The above committee will be the first board of governors with an executive committee of Mr. Ralph Hussey, R. P. Stenson and Henry Schmidt to look after the business of the club at any and all times that their attention is required. P. S. Booth was made permanent secretary.

The assurance that the mines will co-operate with the townspeople for the mutual advancement has given the impetus to the whole affair and now it comes to pass that the mines of Tonopah and the business men will work hand in hand for each other's good.

The board of trade will be established on the contributions of the mines and the citizens and a monthly subscription will be paid by its members for its permanent maintenance that the mines and the kindred

industries of Tonopah will hold up 60 per cent of the financial end of the organization and the citizens will cheerfully take care of the other 40 per cent. The advantages of the Get-together club are beginning to be felt already.

#### BOTH SIDES SURRENDER ARMS TO REGULARS

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Major Holbrook, in charge of federal troops in the Colorado strike field, said the opposing forces of strikers and operators at Walsenburg agreed to surrender arms.

#### EDITORS FIGHT DUEL.

(By Associated Press.)  
HAVANA, May 1.—Dr. Carlos Garrido and Antonio Irazos, rival editors, fought a duel with swords. Irazos was wounded. A dispute led to the encounter.

#### ASKS FOR EARLY TRIAL.

Dixon & Miller, attorneys for Robert R. Peterson, who secured judgment of \$25,000 in the district court of Washoe county and which has just been set aside by the decision of the supreme court, will ask that the case come to an early trial, as Grant Miller says the plaintiff has secured new evidence that will prove his case to any reasonable jury.

CORREGIDOR ISLAND, Philippines, 6 a. m., May 2.—A message received from the steamer Siberia by wireless states the vessel is in good condition. It adds that the Siberia would arrive at Manila Saturday morning. The message was relayed from the Siberia to the wireless station here by the United States cruiser Galveston.

## MAURY DIGGS PUT IN JAIL BY JUDGE FOR CONTEMPT

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Maury Diggs, ex-state architect, being tried on complaint of Ida Pearring, was arrested for contempt of court in another case. He visited the police court, where one of his witnesses was on trial for shooting craps. Diggs made a remark which was overheard by Judge Shortall, who ordered Diggs to jail.

## TONOPAH COMPANY WEEKLY REPORT

The Tonopah Mining company shipped this morning 41 bars of bullion valued at \$47,000 and 41 tons of concentrates worth \$12,500, making a total production of \$59,500 for the fourth week in April. During that period the company treated 2700 tons of ore of an average value of \$18 and an average of 96 stamps were kept dropping at the mill. Shipment of ore to the mill this week aggregated 3700 tons.

#### ENLARGING THE NEW BUCKHORN MILL

A report from Buckhorn says some of the largest machinery of its kind that has ever been installed in a milling plant in Nevada is now being put in at the Buckhorn Mines company's property there. The report says that a new six-foot Hardinge ball mill is being installed, which is the largest of its kind that has ever been built. Besides that, the company is putting in a large twelve by fourteen Oliver filter.

The mill has been running since last fall, but it has been found to better advantage to increase the size of the plant than continue to run at the present capacity. For that reason the plant is being rapidly changed and enlarged.

The Buckhorn ores are quite hard to handle, being rather talcy in character and carrying considerable moisture. The crushing department has had considerable trouble in getting the ore down to size so that it could be easily pulverized by the rolls. This part of the work has reached the point where the best results are being obtained.

Advertise in the Bonanza.

#### TEMPERATURE REPORT

Highest temperature yesterday, 42; a year ago, 43.  
Lowest temperature last night, 34; a year ago, 22.